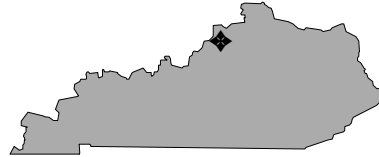


Size:	144 acres
Mission:	Procure and produce ship weapons systems and components; perform engineering designs; and support research, development, and testing
HRS Score:	NA
IAG Status:	None
Contaminants:	Heavy metals, solvents, cyanide, and petroleum/oil/lubricants
Media Affected:	Groundwater, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date:	\$5.1 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year):	\$28.1 million (FY2033)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites:	FY2001



Louisville, Kentucky

Restoration Background

In July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of the Louisville Naval Surface Warfare Center (NSWC). Appropriate functions, along with personnel, equipment, and support, were relocated, primarily to three Naval Activities: Naval Shipyard Norfolk, Virginia; NSWC Port Hueneme, California; and NSWC Crane, Indiana.

Operations that may have contributed to contamination at the installation include machining, welding, draining of lubricating fluids, painting, electroplating, degreasing and cleaning of metals, and paint stripping. Site types include waste storage and disposal areas, manufacturing operations and disposal areas, and other miscellaneous support and maintenance activity areas. Contaminants have migrated into nearby soil and groundwater.

In FY86, the installation was issued a RCRA Part B permit that included requirements for corrective action before the initial RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA). A Preliminary Assessment identified five sites. Two sites continued to the Site Inspection phase; the remaining sites required no further action. In FY91, another site was added. During FY96, the installation released a final Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) report, EPA conducted a basewide RFA and combined the EBS and RFA to identify solid waste management units (SWMUs) and areas of concern (AOCs). Sixty-nine SWMUs and 18 AOCs were identified. Confirmatory sampling was recommended for 33 SWMUs and 14 AOCs, but none of the potential SWMUs or AOCs was included in the restoration program. A local reuse committee was formed and developed a land reuse plan.

During FY96, the installation established a Restoration Advisory Board and an information repository. The installation also completed its community relations plan and assembled an Environmental

Restoration Management Alliance team, which is part of the BRAC cleanup team (BCT).

By FY97, approximately 80 percent of the installation's buildings had been leased to private entities. The installation also completed a finding of suitability to lease; decontaminated SWMU 7; and finished cleanup, repairs, and upgrades at eight SWMUs and AOC K. Breaks in the combined sewer system, AOC I, are being repaired.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation prepared a draft findings report and submitted it for approval. An interim measures work plan for the decontamination of sumps and pits also was submitted, and the initial work was completed. The work plan for the SWMU 52 isolation fence was submitted and the work completed. The installation decontaminated paint booths, gun mounts for Buildings 68 and 78, a hydraulic spill area in Building L, and machines containing asbestos. Tanks 118C and 118G were decontaminated, and Tanks 60, 61, 95, and 98 were removed. Repairs to the combined sewer system (AOC I) also were completed. Unresolved issues with the Commonwealth of Kentucky regarding investigation strategies, risk assessment procedures, and determination of site background delayed the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI). Because of this delay, the following items scheduled for completion in FY98 also had to be postponed: the corrective measures study (CMS) for SWMUs; Round 2 field sampling; the draft and final RFI report for Round 2 investigations; use of risk-based cleanup criteria; and assessment of natural attenuation parameters.

The installation submitted the Round 2 sampling and analysis plan and a risk assessment work plan to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and EPA for comment. A partnering seminar was held to initiate

partnering between the Kentucky Division of Environmental Protection, EPA, and DoD. The BCT met bimonthly and worked to expedite the investigation and cleanup process.

Plan of Action

- Transfer and identify sites for the restoration program in FY99
- Complete CMS for SWMUs in FY99
- Complete Round 2 field sampling in FY99
- Complete draft and final RFI report for Round 2 investigations in FY99
- Use risk-based cleanup criteria in FY99

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

